

关于曲线凹凸性教学中的若干定理与性质

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摘要: 相较同济版高等数学教材,运用 Taylor 公式极简洁地导出凹凸判定定理和重要性质,并且给出了一个易于使用的凹凸判定充要条件和推论,最后例举了相关应用。

关键词: 凹凸性;Taylor 公式;充要条件

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《 》 [1]

() :

$$1: f(x) \text{ I } , \text{ I } \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) < \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2},$$

$$f(x) \text{ I } \quad () \quad (); \quad f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) > \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}, \quad f(x) \text{ I}$$

() ()。

[1]

:

$$1: f(x) [a,b] , (a,b) , \quad \textcircled{1} (a,b) f''(x) > 0,$$

$$f(x) [a,b] ; \textcircled{2} , \quad \textcircled{2}$$

[1]

() 。

, Taylor :

$$: \textcircled{1} \quad x_0 = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2},$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_1-x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}(x_1-x_0)^2, \quad \xi_1 \quad x_0 \quad x_1 ,$$

$$f(x_2) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_2-x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(x_2-x_0)^2, \quad \xi_2 \quad x_0 \quad x_2 ,$$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 2f(x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2}(x_2-x_0)^2 > 2f(x_0)$$

$$f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) < \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}, \quad f(x) [a,b] ;$$

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② \circ \circ [1] , (

1: $f(x)$ I $f''(x) > 0, \lambda \in (0, 1)$

$$f[\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2] < \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2)$$

2: $f(x)$ I $f''(x) > 0, t_i > 0, \sum_{i=1}^n t_i = 1$

$$f(t_1x_1 + t_2x_2 + \dots + t_nx_n) < t_1f(x_1) + t_2f(x_2) + \dots + t_nf(x_n)$$

$$: x_0 = t_1x_1 + t_2x_2 + \dots + t_nx_n, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$f(x_i) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_i - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi_i)}{2}(x_i - x_0)^2, \quad \xi_i \in (x_0, x_i)$$

$$t_i f(x_i) = t_i f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(t_i x_i - t_i x_0) + \frac{t_i f''(\xi_i)}{2}(x_i - x_0)^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n t_i f(x_i) = f(x_0) \sum_{i=1}^n t_i + f'(x_0) (\sum_{i=1}^n t_i x_i - x_0 \sum_{i=1}^n t_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i f''(\xi_i) (x_i - x_0)^2$$

$$= f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i f''(\xi_i) (x_i - x_0)^2$$

$$> f(x_0) = f(t_1x_1 + t_2x_2 + \dots + t_nx_n) \circ$$

$$1 \quad 2 \quad , \quad f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) < \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2} \quad , \quad \circ$$

1': $f(x)$ I \circ , I $x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \lambda \in (0, 1), f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) <$

$$\frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}, \quad f[\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2] < \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2) \circ$$

[2] 1 :

2: $f(x)$ I \circ , I $x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \lambda \in (0, 1), f[\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2]$

$$< \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2), \quad f(x) \text{ I } \circ$$

$$2 \quad 1 \quad , \quad \circ \quad 1 \quad 2$$

$$\circ \quad [2] \circ \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad ,$$

(Jensen), \circ 1 \circ , \circ

, () , Taylor

$$1 \quad , \quad \circ$$

$$y = x^4 \quad , \quad (-\infty, +\infty) \quad , \quad 1$$

$$\circ \quad , \quad \circ$$

$$2 \quad f(x) \text{ I } \quad , \quad f(x) \text{ I } \quad f'(x) \text{ I } \quad \circ$$

$$: f'(x) \text{ I } \quad , \quad \text{I} \quad x_1 < x_2, \quad x_0 = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2},$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_0) + f'(\xi_1)(x_1 - x_0), \quad \xi_1 \in (x_0, x_1) \quad ,$$

$$f(x_2) = f(x_0) + f'(\xi_2)(x_2 - x_0), \quad \xi_2 \in (x_0, x_1) \quad ,$$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 2f(x_0) + [f'(\xi_2) - f'(\xi_1)](x_2 - x_0) > 2f(x_0)$$

$$f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) < \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}, \quad f(x) \text{ I } \quad ;$$

, $f(x)$ I , I $x_1 < x_2$,

$$n \geq 3 \quad x_n = \frac{x_{n-1} + x_1}{2}, \quad x_1 \quad \{x_n\},$$

$$\frac{f(x_n) - f(x_1)}{x_n - x_1} < \frac{\frac{f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_1)}{2} - f(x_1)}{x_n - x_1} = \frac{f(x_{n-1}) - f(x_1)}{2(x_n - x_1)} = \frac{f(x_{n-1}) - f(x_1)}{x_{n-1} - x_1}$$

$$f'(x_1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} \frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x_n) - f(x_1)}{x_n - x_1} < \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$f'(x_2) > \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$f'(x_1) < f'(x_2)$, $f'(x)$ I . . .
[3]-[4],

3: $y = f(x)$, I ,

, $f(x)$ I .

1: $f(x)$ I , 1 3 .

: $f(x)$ I , 2, 1 ,

$M_0(x_0, f(x_0))$, $x^* \neq x_0$

$$f(x^*) = f(x_0) + f'(\xi)(x^* - x_0) > f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x^* - x_0), \quad \xi \quad x^* \quad x_0 ,$$

$$I \quad y = f(x) \quad M_0 \quad y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) ;$$

, $y = f(x)$, I $x_1 < x_2$, $M_1(x_1,$

$f(x_1)) \quad M_2(x_2, f(x_2)) \quad M_1 M_2 \quad M_1$, M_2

$$, \quad f'(x_1) < k_{M_1 M_2} < f'(x_1), \quad 2 . .$$

2: $f(x)$ I , $f(x)$ I , I $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$,

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} < \frac{f(x_3) - f(x_2)}{x_3 - x_2} .$$

: I $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$,

$$f(x_2) = f(x_1) + f'(\xi_1)(x_2 - x_1), \quad x_1 < \xi_1 < x_2,$$

$$f(x_3) = f(x_2) + f'(\xi_2)(x_3 - x_2), \quad x_2 < \xi_2 < x_3,$$

$$\xi_1 < \xi_2, \quad 2, \quad f'(\xi_1) < f'(\xi_2) . .$$

, ,

() () .

1 $f(x)$ $[0, +\infty)$, $(0, +\infty)$, $f''(x) < 0$. $f(0) = 0$, $0 < x_1 < x_2$

$$f(x_1 + x_2) < f(x_1) + f(x_2)$$

: , [5] . ,

$$h_2 = f(x_1 + x_2) - f(x_2) < h_1 = f(x_1) - f(0) ,$$

2 . .

2^[6](1985) $f(x)$ $[0, +\infty)$, $f(0) = 0$ $f'(x)$ $[0, +\infty)$.

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} \quad [0, +\infty) .$$

: , , $y = f(x)$

$$. \quad 2 \quad f(x) \quad [0, +\infty) , \quad 0 < x_1 < x_2 \quad \lambda = \frac{x_1}{x_2},$$

$$y = f(x) \quad M_2(x_2, f(x_2)) \quad , \quad \frac{f(x_1)}{x_2} = \frac{f[(1-\lambda)0 + \lambda x_2]}{x_1} >$$

$$\frac{(1-\lambda)f(0) + \lambda f(x_2)}{x_1} = \frac{\lambda f(x_2)}{\lambda x_2} = \frac{f(x_2)}{x_2} \circ$$

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On Some Theorems and Properties of the Concavity and Convexity

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Abstract: Compared to the widely used text book of Advanced Mathematics published by Tongji University Press, this paper uses Taylor formula to simplify the concavity and convexity decision theorems and its important properties, presents a necessary and sufficient condition for easy application of the concavity and convexity decision theorems and deduction, and finally discusses the relative applications by giving examples.

Key words: concavity and convexity; Taylor formula; necessary and sufficient condition

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